

IN GALA ATTIRE

LOUISVILLE IS SCENE OF CLOSING OF PERRY CENTENNIAL EXERCISES.

Big Crowd Reviews Elaborate Pageants—Speaker Clark To Be Heard Next Sunday.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Louisville, Ky.—Thousands of visitors are here and reservations at leading hotels indicate that Louisville will this week have one of the biggest crowds within her gates that she has ever had the good fortune to entertain.

Flags and strings of electric lights stretched across the principal streets of the shopping district, flags and bunting draping nearly every store and office building, lights and gay decorations everywhere, tell of Louisville's interest in the Perry Centennial celebration, and for what the leading business and professional men of the city have worked hard for several months to make the greatest carnival week the city has ever known.

The opening exercises of the celebration were held on the river front at the conclusion of the inaugural parade—first of three pageants which the city and a large representation of out-of-town visitors will review during the week.



GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY, OF KENTUCKY.

Who in person led the victorious forces in the Battle of the Thames.

The part Louisville is playing in the celebration of a century of peace with Great Britain and the commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, so important an event in bringing about the end of the war of 1812, is Kentucky's celebration. In a sense it is the south's voice in the nation-wide celebration begun at Put-in-Bay last July. This is the most southern city of those in which celebrations were held. Kentucky was honored at being selected for the scene of the closing of the centennial due to the valor of her troops under Gov. Isaac Shelby at the Battle of the Thames and with Perry on Lake Erie. Seldom have so many men in all branches of the city's life co-operated in the preparation of a celebration as in this event.

Speaker Clark expects to reach Louisville next Saturday to speak in the Armory Sunday, October 5, on the program of the Perry Centennial celebration.

VOICES APPROVAL, IS FINED.

Winchester, Ky.—A near-riot was caused in the Clark circuit court here shortly after the appearance of D. B. Hampton, wealthy banker, who is charged with contempt of court in refusing to testify before the grand jury, when some in the crowd shouted, "Hurrah for Hampton!" Judge Benton rapped for order, and a man giving his name as Arvin Parido stepped forward, admitting that he had yelled for Hampton. He was fined \$30 for contempt. Hampton persisted in his refusal to testify, and was sent back to jail.

SALOON LICENSES ARE ISSUED.

Somerset, Ky.—Six saloon licenses were issued to four men who showed receipts to the county clerk showing they had paid into the city treasury the necessary amount of money. The licenses are good for one year. All the men now conduct saloons in the city. Three licenses were issued to J. H. Pinnell, one to Sylvester Newton, one to S. A. Owens and one to J. B. Hudson.

CITY SUES FOR BACK TAXES.

Georgetown, Ky.—The city of Georgetown has brought suit for back taxes against John B. Graves for the year 1913 on \$85,700, and Warren Graves, administrator of his brother, George Graves, on \$52,500 property alleged to have been omitted for three years.

W. C. T. U. HEARD REPORTS.

Madisonville, Ky.—State Convention Woman's Christian Temperance Union heard reports of the various committees. The district and county presidents also told of the work carried on during the year. A medal contest occupied part of the time of the convention, quite a number of young people participating in a debate. Union services were held Sunday, the Rev. Daniel A. Poling being the speaker for the afternoon and evening.

FOR A NEW CITY HALL

LEXINGTON WILL VOTE ON BOND PROPOSITION IN NOVEMBER.

Mayor J. E. Cassidy Favors \$300,000 Bond Issue For New City Building.

Lexington, Ky.—The Board of City Commissioners at its last meeting having passed an ordinance submitting to a vote of the people at the November election proposition for a bond issue of \$300,000 with which to build a new city hall, Mayor J. E. Cassidy is making arrangements for a campaign with facts and figures in support of the indebtedness being incurred. Mayor Cassidy says that the total indebtedness of the city of Lexington is a little more than \$1,000,000, which is only about one-half of the bond issue which the city is permitted to issue under its charter. The charter fixes the limit at 10 per cent of the assessed valuation, which in Lexington is \$23,565,000. The city voted at the last election for \$50,000 in park bonds and \$200,000 for the North Side trunk line sewer and sewage disposition plant. These bonds have not yet been sold, but, including them, the total debt of the city, including bonds, floating debt, school debt and school bonds, is about \$1,323,000.

At the coming election a vote will be taken not only upon the issue of \$300,000 for city hall bonds, but \$100,000 for new school buildings and \$30,000 for Gratz Park. In addition, a vote will be taken upon establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium for the county at an expense estimated at \$100,000, of which about 60 per cent must be paid by the city.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Maintained Headquarters at the State Fair and Entertained Many Ladies.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Woman's Suffrage association had a tent at the state fair during the week of the fair, and has done good work in spreading literature, badges and enthusiasm among the thousands who have passed. The effort was made to have the tent a woman's headquarters, and everything that could be done for the comfort of visitors was done. There were daily speeches which attracted large crowds. Gay young girls were on hand and pinned thousands of badges on to people from all over the commonwealth. Over a thousand new members were added to the local and state associations. Hundreds of badges and buttons were sold daily and great quantities of literature distributed. Among the speakers were Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Mr. S. J. Duncan, Clark, Dr. E. C. Powell and Mrs. L. S. Bernheim. A trained kindergarten was on hand every afternoon to look after the children who were amused while the mothers were occupied or resting. There was a story hour every afternoon and a sand pile and all sorts of games. There was no more popular place on the fair grounds than the suffrage tent, and the results made the effort distinctly worth while.

VOTE AGAINST SEATING WOMEN.

Louisville, Ky.—A proposed amendment to the constitution allowing women to be seated in the annual meeting of the Long Run Baptist Association was defeated by a vote of 2 to 1 at the conference at Crestwood. The vote was preceded by a warm discussion. At the 1912 conference a similar amendment was offered but was defeated by a large majority.

DIPHTHERIA IS PREVALENT.

Pikeville, Ky.—A number of cases of diphtheria have developed here, and the health officer contemplates closing Pikeville College and the public school. Many families have sent their children into the country for safety, and inoculation against the disease has been resorted to in many instances.

CORN NOW COSTS \$4 PER BARREL.

Carlisle, Ky.—Owing to the poor crop of corn raised here this season and the short crop generally over the country, the price of fodder is starting off here at forty cents per shock where it is usually ten cents, and corn is already selling at \$4 per barrel. The corn crop of Nicholas county is estimated at about half of an average yield.

TRIES TO GET CONVENTION.

Frankfort, Ky.—Local Odd Fellows will make an effort to get the State Grand Lodge to meet here in 1914. Frankfort and Capitol lodges have united in the invitation, which their delegates will present to the Grand Lodge, when it convenes in Paducah October 14. About 1,500 delegates and visitors usually attend.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Whitesburg, Ky.—Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman advises the people of Letcher county that arrangements are being perfected for the holding of a County Farmers' Institute in this county early in October, the exact date to be arrived at later. An effort will be made to encourage farmers to raise a surplus of all grain and garden vegetables—especially the latter—as splendid prices can be had for such at the different coal mining cities.

BIBLE SCHOOL

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH WILL MEET IN ASHLAND IN 1914.

Treasurer's Report Showed a Balance on Hand—Progress is Reported.

Bowling Green, Ky.—After a profitable two-day session the State Bible School Convention of the Christian Church in Kentucky concluded its annual session after having selected Ashland as the place for the 1914 meeting. J. J. Castleberry, of Mayfield, gave the president's address—"He who would make his life count for most must reckon with two great facts, that religion is the great modern force and that we are living in the present age."

The treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year were \$10,239.36, with a balance on hand of \$662.75. Reports were made by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Stone, Eastern Kentucky field worker, and Roy K. Roadwick, Western Kentucky field worker. W. J. Clarke, A. B. C. superintendent, made an encouraging report of progress made in the adult department. There are now 663 classes organized with an attendance of about 20,000.

State Superintendent Walter E. Frazee reported that eighteen district conventions, fifty county conventions and 317 conferences have been held. Miss Hazel A. Lewis spoke of the "Little Child's Religion." A. E. Corey, a missionary, told of his work in the foreign field.

LAW STUDENTS MATRICULATE.

Dean Lafferty Credits High Schools With Improved Quality.

Lexington, Ky.—The number of students who had matriculated in the law college of State University has reached 100, which is twenty-five more than the total enrollment in this college last year. The quality of the students, Dean W. T. Lafferty says, is much above that of former years, and he attributes this improvement to the standards of the high schools of the state. The enrollment this year includes some of last year's graduating class who made their degrees in other lines of work, and also men of Brown University, University of Tennessee and institutions of this state. The junior class of State University elected the following class officers: President, Minotte Brooke, Veechdale, mechanical engineer; vice president, Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Louisville, agriculture; secretary, Miss Annabel Grainger, Paducah, arts; treasurer, Lynn B. Evans, Lebanon, mechanical engineer; orator, J. W. Weston, Win-go, arts.

KENTUCKY BILL OF RIGHTS.

Drafted By Judge Robert Rodes, Sr., Who Passes Away.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Judge Robert Rodes, Sr., one of the best known lawyers of the old school in the state, died at his home here. His death was due to arterio sclerosis, of which he had long been a sufferer. His ailment assumed a malignant form and his decline was rapid. Judge Rodes was a noted constitutional lawyer, and it was his hand, as chairman of the committee on bill of rights of the constitutional convention of 1890 and 1891, that drafted the bill of rights now embraced in the present state constitution.

ORGANIZE FOR BETTER FARMING.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—The Farmers' Improvement Association has been organized here. Prof. Fred Mutchler, a representative of the United States Government, explained to the farmers assembled the conditions on which \$600 would be given to Mercer county to help pay the salary of a county agent, and what would be expected of this agent and the results possible of achievement under good service.

Rufus Venardale was chosen president and W. W. Ensminger, secretary. Eighty names were easily secured and the additional \$600 to pay the county's half for the agent was pledged.

Collins Gentry was selected to fill the position for one year from October 1, after the agent's salary had been fixed at \$1,200. A committee of six farmers was appointed to canvass for more signatures. Prof. Mutchler urged the county agent to get twenty to thirty boys to enter a corn-growing contest next year.

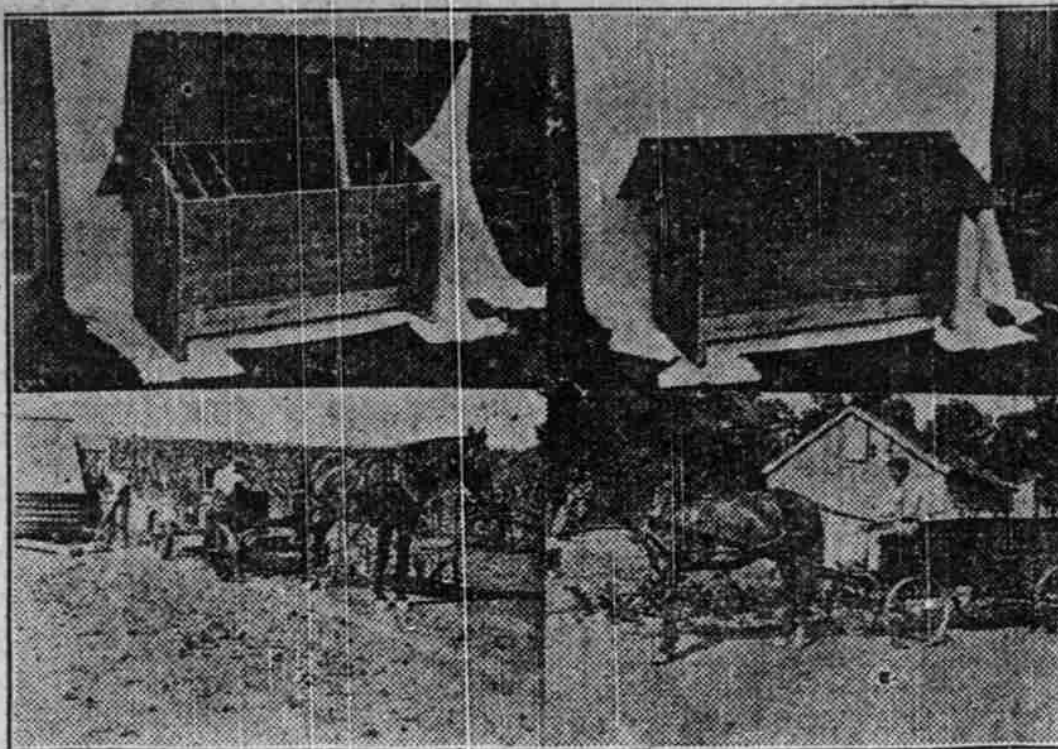
PROMOTE A NEW RAILROAD.

Frankfort, Ky.—Capitalists of Owingsville are promoting a railroad from Owingsville to Olympia. The articles of incorporation were filed, but were returned because they were not drawn under Section 763 of the Kentucky Statutes.

SUES INSURANCE COMPANY.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Anna T. Roberts, owner of the Lexington Leader, has sued the Central Life Insurance company for \$5,000. She alleges that her husband, the late Samuel Judson Roberts, on February 1, 1913, entered into a contract with that company for a policy for \$5,000 on his life, that he took the required examinations, that he was in perfect health for many weeks after the examination, but that the company neglected to deliver the policy.

REASONS FOR SO MANY POULTRY FAILURES

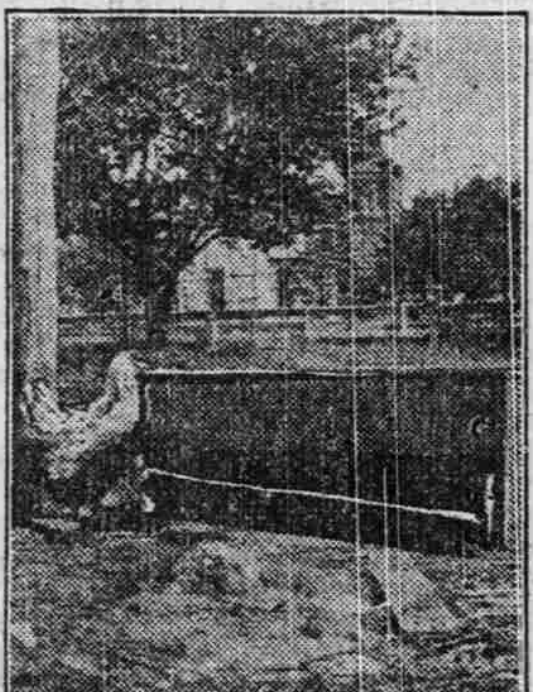


Upper half: the Cornell outdoor hopper used on the Chicken Range. Lower left-hand corner: A handy water wagon used on the Range. Lower right-hand corner: Same wagon arranged for carrying feed and litter.

(By CHESLA SHERLOCK.)

Those who are interested in poultry raising are eager for all the information that they can obtain from those who have succeeded. But they never consult or investigate the methods of the unfortunate one, who has failed to be successful. If they would do so, they would obtain more information than if they would read all the poultry books in existence. When they do ask the one who failed, he always gives the answer that "there isn't any money in the poultry business." They must investigate for themselves, and never allow their opinions regarding poultry to be influenced by others. The statement that poultry is unprofitable is without foundation. The fact that eggs and what the results may be. The poultry poultry today command a better price than ever before shows that the demand exceeds the production, and we all know that where this is the case, the production of poultry and eggs will be profitable; of course there are many rules that have to be followed before this can be realized.

The great reason why so many have failed is because they have the wrong idea of the business. As a rule, they think that if one has chickens—no matter what kind, and if he feeds them, he ought to realize profit. They have the idea that all one has to do is to invest a few dollars in poultry and before long he will be receiving such an income from the business to make a "living." They do not realize that it takes knowledge and business ability to make a success, and that



A Poor Beginning.

not every person or any person can make it pay. The reason for all these wrong ideas is that they have made their "plunge" without reasoning out business must be worked out and studied continuously to succeed.

In gathering material for this article, the writer visited the poultry yards of many successful and many unsuccessful poultrymen. In the yards of those that were successful the first thing that attracted his attention was the cleanliness of both houses and yards. One breeder in particular used lime so that it looked as if the dropping boards were concrete. He did not sprinkle the lime around in heaps, as is commonly done, but he dipped a broom in the lime and then swept the boards off. The result was that everything was cleaned in an attractive way, and the lime was not so easily stirred up. If lime is sprinkled in little heaps and the fowls become excited, they are liable to stir it up so they can hardly breathe. If this happens, it will seriously retard the growth of young chickens. The yards of this breeder were swept every morning when the weather conditions were favorable. Of course, that part which he was cultivating for green food was not disturbed or the part he had reserved for dust baths. When he had all the rubbish swept up, he did not pile it in some corner, but it was burned immediately. Here lies one of the secrets of his success.

The next point that was noticed was that every man had thoroughbred stock. Some had paid as high as \$10 per bird. This does not seem high to the professional poultryman, but when the average person reaches the point where he is willing to pay that much, it shows he realizes what is needed to make a success. When one visits a poultry yard and finds fine, thoroughbred stock he invariably becomes a friend of the owner. The birds are not only pleasing to the eye, but they actually earn their "salt." It has been said that a thoroughbred bird requires less care, feed and equipment to make a success than a

"scrub" does. Of all the poultry yards visited there was only one case of a failure being made with a thoroughbred stock, and this was due to inattention to the flock on the part of the owner.

The next thing that was noticed in particular was the strict attention and good care the poultry received at the hands of the poultryman. Every little detail had been worked out in a way that would lower expenses and save labor. Up-to-date supplies and appliances were used in every case, and by so doing the breeder saved an enormous amount of hard work. The fowls were given the best of care, not only for the day that the writer visited them, but for every day of the year, no matter how hot or how cold it might be. At certain hours of the day they were given their various feeds, and the poultryman never allowed himself to vary from the hour.

Where the writer found poultry a failure, he was impressed with the fact of the carelessness and general neglect on the part of the poultryman. Many a person had never cleaned out the poultry house since it was erected. The droppings are a foot or two deep and the general conditions are such that a person could not live in them one day without catching some disease. Such conditions are a disgrace to the owner, and anyone should be ashamed to allow anyone to see such holes. As a rule, the outside of the houses were regular "pictures" of neatness and cleanliness, but one glance inside would cause the observer to lose all the favorable impressions he had before.

The writer has seen farmers that were actually afraid to go inside their hen houses to gather the eggs, because of the mites. They would stand in the door, and when they saw an egg that was handy, they would rush in and grab it and rush out, completely covered with mites. How under the sun can one expect hens to thrive with such surroundings as that? And then when this sort of people fail in the attempt to "make money" they say "that there isn't any money in the poultry business." Of course there isn't for such people as they are! In the spring time they never think of setting a hen, but simply "let nature take its course." If a hen wants to set, all right, but she must set under a burdock leaf and endure all manner of weather and at the same time forage for food. The eggs are never gathered unless they happen to think of it or when they need some groceries from the village store. As a result half of the eggs are worthless, and they lose a little money. If you try to give this class of poultrymen a you know about chickens?" It is useless to talk to them. When a man reaches the point where he thinks there is no room for improvement or will not take a little valuable information in a friendly way, it is useless to waste breath on him.

We have seen that the essentials necessary for success in poultry business are: (1) sanitary conditions; (2) good stock; (3) good care and strict attention to business; (4) a man at the head who has business ability; (5) good equipment. We found the reasons for failure to be: (1) inattention to business; (2) wrong impression of the business, and (3) unsanitary conditions and general neglect.

Try to better the condition of your flock. Do not cast this aside without thought, for it is given here only with the view of helping you to better your flock, and consequently your pocketbook. The writer knows the above conditions necessary for the success of the poultry business, because he has been through the "mill" himself, and had to solve everything alone. It was for the very kind of advice given in this article that he hungered, and he is trying to give it to the farmers now, so that poultry will become one of the great "ends" of successful farming in the future.

Degrees of Lumpy Jaw.

There is an unnecessary prejudice against lumpy-jaw cattle, according to Dr. M. H. Reynolds of the Minnesota station. A considerable percentage of these cases are passed by government inspectors as fit for food purposes. Only the very bad cases, especially those where the disease affects several organs or parts of the body, are condemned.

Reducing Feed Cost.

Attention to feeding with respect to the feed itself and to the method will reduce the cost of horse power required to do the farm work.

REBELS ROUTED

RETREAT TOWARD BOUNDARY—SWEEPING GAINS BY FEDERALS IN COAHUILA.

Heavy Loss of Life Reported in Two Days' Fighting—3,000 Refugees on Way To Texas.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Piedras Negras, Mexico.—Sweeping advances in Coahuila by Mexican federal troops have forced the constitutional army to retreat toward the international border. Sixteen hundred Huerta soldiers are in pursuit. Heavy loss of life is reported in the two days' fighting, which began below Aurora, when constitutionalists massed for a desperate attempt to check the long-expected federal invasion of Coahuila, the constitutionalist stronghold. The federals under Gen. Maas moved north, passing west of Aurora and along the line of the destroyed Mexican National railway between this place and Monterrey, gradually forcing the constitutionalists back under heavy artillery fire. At Barroteran the constitutionalists endeavored to make a stand, but Gen. Pablo Gonzales decided it to be useless to risk his men until reinforced. All property, which might have been used by the federals, much of it owned by foreigners, was dynamited or burned.

Musquiz was abandoned by the constitutionalists and a number of federal prisoners executed when it was learned the federals had occupied Barroteran.

CITIZENS ARE TERRORIZED.

Ten Dead and Thirteen Injured in Mississippi Riots.

Harrison, Miss.—Ten persons are dead and 13 lie wounded, two probably fatally, as the result of a riot which terrorized the citizens of Harrison, threw passengers on a train into a panic, caused Gov. Earl Brewer to rush a company of militia from Natchez, and ended only when the two drug-crazed negroes who started the trouble over losses at a crap game, had been lynched in the presence of the militiamen. The row, which culminated in a riot, began at a little negro cabin on the south edge of the town. Will Jones, with other negroes, had been engaged in a crap game. Jones had been quarreling over losing.

POLICE RESCUE OHIOAN.

Canton, O.—Police rescued James P. Dewalt, automobilist, from the hands of a mob after he had run down and injured two motorcyclists, Charles McCauley, 24 years old, and William Vaughn, 23, McCauley perhaps fatally. Spectators, who gathered about the scene of the accident, say that Dewalt swerved to the wrong side of the road and caused the accident. Angry words flew back and forth and several spectators seized Dewalt.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 75½c, No. 3 white 75c, No. 4 white 73½c, No. 2 yellow 75½c, No. 3 yellow 74½c, No. 4 yellow 73½c, No. 2 mixed 14½c, No. 3 mixed 75½c, No. 4 mixed 73½c, white ear 74½c, yellow ear 75½c, mixed 74½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20.20, standard timothy \$19.15, No. 2 timothy \$18.15, No. 3 timothy \$16. No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.50, No. 1 clover \$15.50, No. 2 clover \$13.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 44½c, standard 43½c, No. 3 white 43½c, No. 4 white 42½c, No. 2 mixed 43½c, No. 3 mixed 42½c, No. 4 mixed 41½c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 96½c, No. 3 red 92½c, No. 4 red 92c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 28c, firsts 26c, ordinary firsts 22c, seconds 17½c.

Poultry—Springs, over 1½ lb, 15c; 1½ lb and under, 17c; old roosters, 10c; hens, over 4 lbs, 15½c; light, 4 lbs and under, 14½c; ducks, under 3 lbs, 11c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 11c; white, 4 lbs and over, 11c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 19c; old toms, 19c; young 18c.

Cattle—Shippers, \$7.25 to \$8.15; butcher steers, extra \$7.75 to \$7.90, good to choice \$6.50 to \$7.50, common to fair \$4.75 to \$5.35, heifers, extra \$7.25, good to choice \$5.75 to \$6.75, common to fair \$4.50 to \$5.50, extra \$6.25 to \$6.50, good to choice \$5.50 to \$6.15, common to fair \$3.25 to \$3.75, canners, \$3.40.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.50 to \$6.25, extra \$6.35, fat bulls \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Calves—Extra \$11.25, fair to good \$8.75 to \$11, common and large \$5 to \$10.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.60 to \$8.85, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.90 to \$9.35, mixed packers \$8.80 to \$8.90, stags, \$4.47, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.25 to \$7.90, extra \$8, light shippers \$8.25 to \$8.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.75.

Sheep—Extra light \$4.10 to \$4.15, good to choice \$3.50 to \$4, common to fair \$1.75 to \$3.40, heavy sheep \$3.50 to \$4.

THREE CHILDREN PERISH.

Wellington, Mo.—Three children were burned to death and their mother was probably fatally burned while trying to save them, during a fire that destroyed the home of Mrs. Jesse Alumbaugh, on a farm near here. To rescue the three younger children, Mrs. Alumbaugh ascended a short ladder and attempted to reach them through a window. The flames enveloped her, however, and she was forced to retreat after receiving burns that may cause her death.